

State Library
Mar 1855

THE POST.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT LEBANON, KY.,
BY W. W. TAUM.

TERMS.—The Post will be furnished subscribers at the following rates:
One year, in advance, \$2 00
If paid within six months, 2 50
At the end of the year, 3 00

Poet's Corner.



From the Bardstown Saturday Gazette.

To my Wife in Heaven.

Last night of thee I had a dream,
As wrapped in midnight sleep, I lay—
So bright, so vivid, did it seem,
'Twas almost like a thing of day!

New painful 'twas again to wake,
And dreary, long, again to know—
'Twas all unreal—a mistake—
To tread again this world of woe!

But since I cannot see thee here,
As once I did in days gone by,
Siæc thou hast left this mundane sphere,
And soared to brighter worlds on high;

'Tis sweet in visions of the night,
Thy voice to hear, thy face to see,
As once in day's unclouded light,
When thou wast all the world to me!

Oh dearest—where art thou? O where?
Thy spirit dwells, in what fair clime?
I'st in some pure and blissful star,
Far, far above this world of time?

Where ill of earth can never come,
Not sick nor death, nor slow decay;
But Heaven our everlasting home,
Where beams the ever-shining ray,

In one eternal, cloudless day:

Communicated.

LEBANON, Ky., July 26, 1855.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir: In your paper of the 25th, your correspondent Nero, takes occasion to make some false statements concerning myself, in connection with a letter addressed to me, through the columns of the Louisville Journal of the 23d July, by the Hon. Jas. Harlan. The charges were made against the Hon. C. F. Morehead, in this county, by Mr. Wickliffe; and I, in order to know if there was any truth in the charges, addressed a private letter to Mr. Harlan. He looking upon the whole thing as a matter that concerned the public, furnished a copy of his answer to the Journal, and Commonwealth, for publication. I did not have it published, as charged by your correspondent Nero. Yet I had no objections to its being published. As to what "The Hon. C. S. Morehead said to Gov. Powell, and others," I do not believe a word of it. As to the statements made by Nero in regard to what Mr. Morehead said at Springfield, I pronounced them false, and the whole thing a base fabrication. And I have the testimony of as respectable and as responsible men as there is in the country, to the contrary. I do not believe that the Hon. C. S. Morehead has ever denied having any connection with the order. I have introduced evidence as good as any gentleman could ask, giving a positive denial to the charges made by C. A. Wickliffe. All that Mr. W. or his friends have to do, is to show to the public that his statements are true and prove them so. Your correspondent, Nero, would like to prove to the public that I have made false statements, and had written a letter to the Hon. Jas. Harlan, concerning these charges, before Mr. Wickliffe came to the county. The original letter from the Hon. Jas. Harlan, which I have in my possession, acknowledges the receipt of my letter of the 18th July, 1855, as the certificate of several responsible gentlemen given below, who have seen the letter, will testify. Your correspondent thought that he could make capital of this typographical error in the Journal. It shows to me very conclusively that Nero's heart is not right. The very thing that he would censure me for, he is guilty of himself. His communication is dated the 14th of July, noticing Mr. Harlan's letter of the 21st, which, according to date, was written seven days before Harlan's letter. You will recollect that, in the No. of the Commonwealth you got from me, that the same letter was dated there on the 18th July, 1855: if so, I hope you will make the statement.

Yours, J. A. EDMONDS.

LEBANON, Ky., July 26, 1855.
This will certify that we have seen the original letter of the Hon. James Harlan to Jas. A. Edmonds, acknowledging the receipt of his letter of the 18th July, 1855—and state, that the letter published in the Louisville Journal, of the 23d July, 1855, is the same, *verbatim et literaturam*, with the exception of the date, which in the Journal is the 12th, and is an error. J. G. PHILLIPS, WM. M. BRICKEN, T. G. YOUNG, HAR. JOHNSTON, W. T. KNOTT, A. CORLEY, E. P. MAHON, JOS. R. KNOTT.

A Captain at a State Prison was asked by a friend, how his parishioners were. "All under conviction," was the reply.

THE LEBANON POST.

THE PRESS—THE SHIELD OF THE UNION—THE LEADER OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

VOL. 3,

LEBANON, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 1855.

NO. 43.

Select Tales.

Bless the Baby.

The reader may be curious to know at what period the event I am about to relate occurred. Reasons of deficiency, however, prevent me from gratifying even so reasonable a desire; and I will only say that the harrowing circumstance took place in the Summer of a certain year, between the time of the arrival of the first bear at the Zoological Gardens in London and the present day.

I had been a midshipman on board the well known ship named after his majesty King William the Fourth; but, receiving letters from home announcing my father's death, I had just returned to take possession, as well as a minor could, of the family estate. I was not very well acquainted with the world—except the liquid part of it, having been brought up in a country town and shipped in boyhood; but to make up for that, I had an excellent opinion of myself, and was held both with pride and anxiety the sprouting of what I conceived to be a promising moustache.

One evening, after getting myself into full tog, I was displaying my horsemanship near the Zoological Gardens when I saw in the path leading to the entrance, one of the loveliest women that ever appeared to the eyes of an ex-reefer. What was that to me? I do not know. It was a thing completely settled in my mind that I was a full-grown man, and that a full-grown man has a right to look at any woman. In short, I dismounted, gave my horse to the groom, and followed my divinity. A little girl was behind her, walking with the nursemaid, who had another child, an infant, in her arms, and to my great satisfaction this careless servant put the baby presently into the arms of the older girl, not much bigger than itself. I watched the proceeding, saw the little creature whose walk was but a totter at the best, swaying to and fro under her burden, and the baby's long clothes trailing on the ground.

"Madam," said I to the lady—touching my hat in quarter-deck fashion, "that baby, I fear, is in dangerous hands; you are perhaps not aware of it?" She turned round instantly. It was what I wanted; but the flash I received from her beautiful eyes, had a world ofлагittines in it; and although she bent her head slightly and said "Sir, I thank you," I did not dare to continue the conversation, but walked rapidly on. In fact it was obvious the woman thought I had taken my liberty in criticising the arrangements of her walk, and, as when turning away I caught a smile, at my discomfiture, on the face of the nursemaid, who snatched the baby roughly away, indignation mingled with my awkwardness.

What was this lady? Was she the mother of the two children? Was she the governess? Was she a relation? Was she single or married? She was single upon that. And after all, was her haughty look so very reprehensible? Had she not been addressed by a stranger, and that stranger a man—a man of somewhat distingue figure and most promising moustache? I relented; and as I saw her enter the gardens, my heart gave a great leap; for I considered it uncommonly likely that a lion would break loose, or something or other occur to draw forth my chivalry, and extort her gratitude. I was not in error in my anticipations; although the circumstance that did occur was too wild even for an imagination like mine. Had it come suddenly, I almost think I should have shut my eyes, held my breath, and stood still; but as it was, I had no time to reflect; the uppermost idea in my mind was, that I would do something heroic, something desperate; and when opportunity offered, I instantaneously did.

The party, with many others, were looking over the inclosure at the bear on his pole; and in order that all might see, the nursemaid had the little girl in her arms, while the little girl had the baby in hers. This arrangement was very reprehensible as a momentary freak; for the maid of course had got hold of both the children—the elder of whom was jumping with glee; and my attention therefore was exclusively directed to the lady, who stood absorbed in the spectacle before me. All on a sudden there was a scream from the little girl—the unfortunate baby was over the inclosure, and lying senseless on its face in the arena, and the gigantic bear was hastily descending the pole to secure his prey.

"What is all this?" I inquired. "What is the matter here?"

"Matter?" after a while answered one, in a drawling voice, giving a good spit, and refilling his mouth with a new cud.

"Matter enough; there's been a quarter race."

"But how come this man and horse killed?" I asked.

"Well," answered the chewing and spitting gentleman, "the man was considerably in liquor, I reckon, and he run his horse chuck up agin the house, and that's the whole on it."

"Has a doctor been sent for?" inquired one of the party.

"I reckon there ain't much use of doctors here," replied another of the crowd. "Burnt brandy couldn't save either of 'em, man or horse."

"Has this man a wife and children?" I inquired.

"No children, that I know on," answered a female, who was sitting on the ground a short distance from the dead man, smoking composedly.

"Who has a wife, then?" I remarked. "What will be her feelings when she learns the fatal termination of this most unfortunate race?"

"Yes," sighed the female—"it was an unfortunate race. Poor man, he lost the life of his wife."

"Do you happen to know his wife?"

not dare to look at what was in all human probability a corpse. And presently I dash'd off her husband," were my next words.

"Do I know her? Has she been informed of his death?" said the woman. "Well, I know you ain't acquainted about these parts. I am the unfortunate widow!"

The fix was terrible, but it lasted only an instant, for the keeper now made his appearance, and with a few hearty whoops sent the black bear to the right about, while my pursuer stopped short with a terrible growl.

"What are you doing there?" cried the keeper, as I staggered upon the ground. "I must give you up to the police for a lunatic!"

"Never mind me," said I faintly; "look to the child, for I dare not."

"The child—what child?"

"Are you blind? There!" and I stared my eyes upon the little one.

The creatures head was off! It was

wax.

I hardly know how I got over the inclosure. A sound of laughter was in my brain, as if it was made of ears, and every car was ringing its loudest. The nursemaid enjoyed the adventure more than anybody, but the little girl in her arms, clutched at me furiously, as if charging me with the murder of her doll; and was not pacified till the fragments of the sickerling baby were heaved to her over my shoulder. I darted away, and it was high time to do so, for all the company in the gardens were rushing to the spot.

The fair cause of the mischief was standing a little way off, leaning on the arm of a tall, noble looking man with moustaches ten times as big as mine. She seemed choking between recent alarm and present mirth; and as I passed—

"Sir," said she, with swelling cheeks and misty eyes, "my husband wishes to thank you for our little girl's doll." But I was off like a shot without even waiting to touch my hat; and thankful I was to get out of the gate; for many of the spectators, on seeing me run, followed the spectators.

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"Madam," said I to the lady—

THE POST.



LEBANON, KY.,

Wednesday Morning, Aug. 1, 1855.

We are authorized to announce James M. Fogle, as a candidate to represent Marion County in the next Legislature of Ky.

We are authorized to announce James H. Garrard, of Boyle County as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer at the ensuing August Election.

GREAT DISTINCTION.—We understand that we, (W. W. Jack,) are an "Ultra-montane, and the only one in Kentucky. Hoora for hoora! if we won't be a man before our manny yet, rot our buttons.—Why this man called Smith, (wonder if aint John Smith,) wont be half as big a man as we will "in a few days." He's the "grand Ignoramus" of the k. n. order, up in Haysville; and has less sense than Mr. J. Spalding's jackass; for he went in without a premium, and the animal went in for a premium. Smith had better attend to making horse-shoes and ploughs, than telling falsehoods about us or anybody else; he'll make more by the operation, either him or his abettors.

For the satisfaction of Smith, Norman Withroe, (we are sorry to see him in such company,) we will state, that we are for the Constitution of the United States, as it is; and that's more than the party to which you belong is for. Tell John P.—

QUEER—It was represented to Mr. Harlan, the present Attorney General, as well as candidate for reinstatement, that a larger number of voters lived in one of the wards of Louisville than could possibly be taken by one set of officers, in one day. Mr. Harlan, with a forethought truly wonderful, decided that two polls could not be opened in that ward because he knew a large majority in the ward would go against himself and his party. Here is a queer state of affairs, indeed. A large number of *bona fide* citizens cannot have the opportunity to vote, merely because they do not entertain sentiments in accordance with those of Mr. Attorney General, who is by the way a candidate for re-election.

Does not the Constitution guarantee to every man who is an American citizen the right and chance to give his sentiments at the ballot box, where he is to exercise the inalienable right of suffrage? Can Mr. Harlan, in his wisdom, or his friends for him say, that when one voting place is proved beyond a doubt to be inadequate to poll all the votes, that the County Court, or City Council, (as the case may be,) have not the authority to remedy the evil? And have not the people and the candidates the right to demand it at their hands?

We merely mention this fact to show that Mr. Harlan is doing, in his official capacity, what know nothing mobocrats have heretofore done by more violent means; namely—preventing honest voters from enjoying the right of suffrage! What the people of Kentucky think of such outrageous proceedings will, we feel assured, be shown on Monday next, by an overwhelming vote against the gopher, under-ground, oath-bound demagogues of the present day, commonly known as the leaders and fugitives of the Know Nothing party.

On Saturday next, the 4th instant, the Catholic Church of Sr. Rose, near Springfield, will be consecrated to Almighty God, with all the imposing ceremonies attendant upon so solemn yet grand occasion. We understand that Bishop Miles, of Nashville, is to perform the consecrating service, and Bishop SPALDING, is to deliver the sermon. At the Consecration there will be a collection taken up for the benefit of the church, and it is hoped that all will go prepared to contribute something for the glory of God.

Those gentlemen who purchased the copies of that hand-bill from our drunken jour, can now procure any number they wish, at the same prices. Come up gentlemen and leave your orders.

Remember friends of this and adjoining counties, that there is to be a Barbecue, at Bardstown on to morrow. (Thursday) All the friends of "equal rights to all and exclusive privileges to none," are in a special manner invited to be present. Hon. Tros. F. MARSHALL, and several other distinguished gentlemen will be present. In the evening there will be a magnificent Ball given, to which we are delighted to tender an especial invitation to the ladies of our country.

TO THE PUBLIC!

BARDSTOWN, July 30, 1855.

To James Harlan, Esq.

Sir—The publication of your letter, addressed to a Mr. Elmoode, was by your authority. You have volunteered yourself as a witness, and stated a fact you did not know to be true. It is somewhere recorded in the Book of Life, I believe in Proverbs, "that a false witness shall not go unpunished, and he that speaketh lies shall not escape." Had you confined your language to a contradiction of what was reported to you, as having been said by me, relative to Mr. Morehead's opinions, present and past, as to the Know Nothing order, by the expression of your opinion, founded upon your confidence in him as a man, I should not have felt it my duty specially to address you, and call the public attention to your unavoidable position, as a willing witness. The relations of private intercourse which have existed between us for many years, should have restrained you from the use of language towards me unbecoming in a gentleman. I have in former times heard you charged as being willing to give your name to the Know Nothing order, as the willing instrument of others in their party contest; but had no reason to believe that you would assault the feelings and veracity of one who had never harmed you, and to whom you had always manifested feelings of private friendship.

I spoke in Lebanon of Mr. Morehead's opinion on the questions then under discussion in the years of 1847 and 49—and remarked that he then occupied the same grounds now assumed by myself; and, indeed, up to a short time, not more than ten days or two weeks, as I was informed, before his nomination as a candidate, he had expressed himself in strong terms against the Know Nothing organization; that he regarded it as dangerous to the peace, and safe administration of the government. This is substantially, what I did say. I spoke of him in respectful terms, the same I should have employed had he been present. I had the right thus to speak, without giving him cause of offence. Mr. Morehead answered that he considered the know nothings the most dangerous party that ever sprung up in the country, and denounced them in terms so strong that I was induced to solicit him to run for Congress as the anti-know nothing candidate. As chairman of the anti know nothing Central Committee of this district, I would have vouches for his being decidedly anti-know nothing.

Mr. Morehead has never, so far as I am informed, denied that his sentiments, at the time stated, were as above represented; but certain persons assuming to speak for him, have published statements, which have rendered it necessary that his conversations with myself and others, though private, should be made public.

Mr. Ephriam Smooth, who goes by the name of Charles S. Morehead; or else, knowing him thoroughly, they seek to fact, we submit that Mr. Morehead stands now convicted as one of the most consummate and unmitigated hypocrites that ever was detected on earth. Let a high-minded, truth-loving people vote for such a man, if they can.

We charge that Mr. Charles S. Morehead, now know nothing candidate for Governor of Kentucky, did, during the last spring, in the most decided and emphatic terms, denounce the know nothing order and its principles, and gave those with whom he conversed, to understand that he did not belong to it, and that he could not be induced to join it. In proof of this charge, we submit the following statements, made by gentlemen of high standing and respectability. Maj. Waters, Col. McClellan, and Mr. David T. Adams are men of property and are among the most respectable men in this city, whose integrity and character are unimpeachable. Col. Shelton of Versailles is also a highly respectable man. With Mr. Pepper, we are not acquainted personally, but know him by reputation to be a man of high respectability.

LEXINGTON, July 26, 1855.
I met Hon. C. S. Morehead in Lexington, I think, in April last, and as our private relations had always been of the kindest nature, and he had my confidence and respect, I entered upon a free and unreserved conversation with him, upon the political subjects of the day, in the course of which I stated to him that I had great fears of our government, on account of the new party—the know nothing—which had sprung up, conducting its affairs in secret, and arousing the worst passions of men, religious prejudices, &c. I remarked that I would like to hear the opinion of men more experienced in politics than myself upon the question. Mr. Morehead answered that he considered the know nothings the most dangerous party that ever sprung up in the country, and denounced them in terms so strong that I was induced to solicit him to run for Congress as the anti-know nothing candidate. As chairman of the anti know nothing Central Committee of this district, I would have vouches for his being decidedly anti-know nothing.

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THOMAS H. WATERS.
LEXINGTON, July 26, 1855.
In a conversation with Hon. C. S. Morehead, not more than three weeks previous to his nomination for Governor, he expressed himself as decidedly opposed to the principles of the know nothing order, and left the impression upon my mind that he was not and could not be induced to become a member of the order, or an advocate of its measures.

DAVID T. ADAMS.
LEXINGTON, July 26, 1855.
Representations made to me by persons in whom I had the utmost confidence, relative to Mr. Morehead's anti know nothing sentiments, induced me, as a member of the anti know nothing Central Committee, to desire the nomination of that gentleman as a candidate for Congress in this district, in opposition to the candidate of the secret order; and I expressed myself frequently, during the past spring, in conversation with my friends, relative to the most suitable candidate for the position indicated.

F. M'LEAR.
VERSAILLES, July 27, 1855.
A conversation took place between the Hon. C. S. Morehead and myself, in April last, in Versailles, being county court day. I asked him if he had joined the American party yet? He said he had not. I told him it was going like wild fire; that he would be in a minority. In reply to which he said he had taken his position and would have to abide by it. When I heard that he had joined them, I was astonished. I was called upon this day, by a gentleman, as to whether such conversation had or not taken place; to which I replied that it had. He asked me if I would make this statement, which I do.

MEDLEY SHELTON.
I was in Frankfort the third Monday in May* last, and was in conversation with Mr. Harrison, democratic candidate for Congress, in the bar room of the mansion House, when Mr. C. S. Morehead stepped in and introduced some gentleman to Mr. Harrison, (whose name I do not recollect,) as a first-rate democrat, though I never could get his vote. "The stranger to me replied, "well, you can get it this time; just suffer us to nominate you for the legislature, and I will vote for you this time." Mr. Morehead replied "No, I had rather not." The gentleman then left. Said I, "Mr. Morehead, I am surprised that those clever fellows haven't got you?" "No," said he. I then remarked that he used to hit Tribune some severe blows upon that same question. He replied, "Yes, and I would do the same now."

JULY, 26, 1855.
OSCAR PEPPER.
To these, we might add the testimony of two other gentlemen, of elevated standing in society, who are only restrained by the peculiar personal relations that exist between themselves, and Mr. Morehead.

Now, Mr. Harlan has published, in the Commonwealth, a certificate from the Secretary of a know nothing Lodge, to the effect that Mr. Pepper says that it was in June County Court, instead of May, he had the conversation with Mr. Morehead, and requests me to make the correction.

C. A. W.

effect that Morehead joined the Order on good paying road of thirty five or forty miles. But by taking the branch road with its light work, they pass through Boston; from which point to Elizabethtown there is a good road, only about one mile longer than from the Rolling Fork, and a much better road too, while at New Haven there is a trade well worth going after. A large extent of productive country surrounds that town, and is already the depot of a large trade, which will be doubled so soon as a short and certain outlet to the Ohio is provided.—The construction of the road to that point will concentrate there an extensive trade, which would otherwise go to Bowlinggreen, and thence to New Orleans by river. Besides these advantages, it is the most certain method of insuring the immediate construction of the entire branch to Lebanon, 66 or 67 miles from Louisville. No one doubts that a good paying trade, not to say an immense one, will employ all the stock the Company may be able to put on. We already enjoy with Lebanon and Bardstown a good trade, and it is not likely that trade will be at all lessened.—*Low. Dem.*

BARDSTOWN, July 26th.

Hon. C. A. Wickliffe:

DEAR SIR: In response to your note of enquiry of this morning, I have to say that Mr. Morehead volunteered to me, (when he visited this place on the 16th of June last,) the statement that he was not a member of the American Order at the time of my visit to Frankfort, (on the 15th of March last,) on the hunt for the Whig Central Committee. He said he would have been much pleased to have seen me—had heard of my being in the city, had desired to converse with me on the subject of the maintenance of the Whig organization, &c. And I think he repeated the remark that he was not at that time a Member of the American Order. These remarks were made in the course of a conversation in front of the Mansion House, Bardstown, after Mr. Morehead's speech here on the 16th June.—Two gentlemen of this county, (members of the American Order,) and probably others, were present at the time, and near enough to have heard the above remarks, if they were paying attention.

Respectfully yours,
H. M. McCARTY.

FRANKFORT, July 21, 1855.

Jas. A. EDMONDS, Lebanon, Marion Co. Ky:
DEAR SIR: I have received yours of the 12th inst. in which you say: "Mr. C. A. Wickliffe stated in this (Marion) county, that he could prove by responsible witnesses that Mr. Morehead said, ten days before he received the nomination for Governor, that he would not join any such Order (as the American Order), and that nothing could induce him to become a member; that he believed it to be a fool concern, and denounced it in very bitter terms."

You request me to give what information I possess in reference to the charge. I have no means of communicating with Mr. Morehead before the election, as his published appointment show him at this time to be in a distant part of the State, addressing the people upon the political questions which are now agitating the public mind. On this day, he and Mr. Clark speak at Williamsburg, Whitley county. In his absence, and as his friend, I state that he united with the American Order on the 23d of January, 1855—as the certificate of the Secretary of the Council (herewith enclosed) will show. This was a few days after his return from his Southern plantation.

I have pleasure in referring to 108 names, residents of New York and neighborhood, who have been restored to vigorous health. About one-third of the above number, according to the patients' own statements were considered hopeless cases. The Inhalating method is soothng, safe, and consists in the administration of medicines in such a manner that they are conveyed into the lungs in the form of vapor, and produce their action at the seat of the disease. Its practical success is destined to revolutionize the opinions of the medical world, and establish the entire CUREABILITY of Consumption.

Applicants will please state if they have bled from the lungs, if they have lost flesh, have cough, night sweats, aal fever turns, what and how much they expectorate, what the condition of their stomach and bowels. The Medicines, Ap. aratus, &c. will be forwarded to any part.

TESTIMONY.

"We, the undersigned, practitioners in medicine, cheerfully recommend Dr. Johnson S. Rose's method of treating diseases of the throat and lungs, as the best and most effectual ever introduced into medical practice. Our convictions are based upon having several of our own patients, confirmed consumptives, restored to vigorous health after a few months treatment by Dr. Rose.

In the above named disease, the application of "Medicated Vapors" inhaled directly into the lungs may be justly considered a great boon to suffering humanity, rendering consumption a perfectly curable disease.

Dr. Rose deserves well of the profession for his strenuous and unwearied exertions in bringing this successful and only reliable method of treating consumption to such a degree of perfection.

You are at liberty to use this letter in any manner you desire.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN.

CERTIFICATE.
FRANKFORT, Ky., July 20, 1855.

I hereby certify that Hon. Charles S. Morehead became a member of this council of the American order on the 23d day of January, 1855, as the records of the council show. I further certify that I was present and saw him introduced and initiated, and know the time to be correctly stated on the records.

Attest, GEO. W. LEWIS, Sec.

The Louisville and Nashville Rail Road.

We are glad to be able to state that the prospects for having this important enterprise soon in running order, are very flattering. The Directors are pushing the work forward as rapidly as the state of the weather will admit.

The amount expended during the current month of June, was \$5,000. Workmen are laying the track at this time, at the rate of two miles and a half per week. It is the calculation of the Chief Engineer, Mr. McLean, that they will reach Shepherdsville, 19 miles out, by the 1st of September—two or three weeks will be sufficient to finish the bridge over Salt river, and by the 1st of February, or March, with favorable weather, will reach New Haven, forty-seven and a half miles from Louisville, fifteen miles on the way to Lebanon upon the branch.

We look upon the course of the Directors, in pushing forward to New Haven, instead of stopping at the Rolling Fork, and going forward on the main line, as the most judicious movement that could possibly be made. By going from the Rolling Fork upon the main line towards Elizabethtown, they would be forced to expend the sum total of their immediate resources, without being able to reach Elizabethtown, and consequently, so far as immediate productiveness is concerned, without being able to say—we have a

LEWIS SMITH.

July 18, 1855.

Mill Creek Mills.

HAVING, under the superintendence of Mr. BEN. JACKMAN, overhauled, refitted, and thoroughly repaired our MILLS, and procured

The Best Smut Machinery.

we feel confident in saying that we are now fully prepared to manufacture **SMUTS** in the very best manner. We solicit the patronage of the public. We do custom work on Tuesdays and Fridays—wagon loads of Twenty Bushels and Upwards, promptly attended to at any time.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PAYING THE HIGH-EST MARKET PRICE FOR WHEAT.

July 14-16. LEWIS & MURPHY.

Western American and Lebanon Post copy six weeks, and send bill to advertisers.

Notice.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I WILL not, most positively, hereafter pay

any accounts made by any person, at any

place, unless a written order is received for the

same, under the hand writing of one of the

gentlemen who do business for me in Lebanon.

LEWIS SMITH.

July 18, 1855.

Stationery.

I have a good supply of STATIONERY, on hand and for sale; such as:

FOOLSCAP AND LETTER PAPER,

NOTE PAPER,

PLAIN AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

STEEL PENS, &c., &c.

W. W. JACK.

5,000 ROUNDS of clean Linen and Cotton RAGS wanted at the Printing Office, for which the highest price cash will be paid.

July 5th

THE POST.



Wednesday Morning, Aug. 1, 1855.

Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!

Clean Linen and Cotton Rags wanted at this office. The highest price in CASH will be paid for any amount brought.

Notice.

All personal communications to this paper will be hereafter charged as advertisements, and must be paid for, before they can appear. This rule will be adhered to strictly.

Wanted, Immediately.—A young lad, of from 12 to 15 years of age, to learn the printing business. A boy of good moral character, of a sprightly intellect, who can come well recommended, can have a chance to obtain a good and lucrative trade.

Our correspondent Mr. J. A. Edmonds, is after "Nero" with a very "sharp stick," whittled down to a d-d small point. As we made an assertion in our last which has been fully corroborated by the best of witnesses, we take some of the vituperous denial which he throws at friend "Nero" to ourselves. Now friend Edmonds you shouldn't let yourself get into such a "swivet" about Mr. Morehead's denial of any connection with the know nothing party, it is nothing to get tired about. They all have done it. Why even your immaculate self, who are now endeavoring to show that it was utterly impossible for Mr. Morehead to do so disreputable a thing, have done it yourself, often. Show us the "know nothing man" who has not denied his connection with the order, and we will give it up. However, the certificates published in another column sets the matter at rest, as far as the denial goes, and we know Mr. Morehead was not a k. n., by his own evidence and the evidence of several other respectable men, and it is not right for Mr. Edmonds or anybody else to attempt to prove that he was, when he was evidently ashamed to own it himself.

We have superb news from Green county. Members are leaving the "sink holes" daily. Vaughn, anti, will beat Lewis the k. n. from 50 to 200 votes;—Walton will beat Carter from 300 to 500; and the State ticket will receive a handsome majority. Three cheers for Green county.

Adair, we understand, will go 400 for Talbot, and 500 for Clark.

Taylor county will roll up a handsome majority for the true republican party.

Garrard county, usually giving upwards of 700 Whig majority will not give over 200 to the Hindoos. This conclusively shows that the people up there do not think as well of the new-fangled affair, as they did of the National Whig party.

Boyle will not do much in favor of Hinduism, and you may set it down as a fixed fact that Talbot is an elected man, and that the State ticket will get a fine majority.

Washington and Marion will do their duty, "there's no use talking across the board."

Nelson "will do to bet on," for ain't McCarty there?

Hardin will give about her usual Whig majority for the Hindoos; Mead will fall off, and so may Bullitt and Spencer, in favor of the Anti's, yet they will give a smart majority for the Hindoos. Anderson and Mercer will do, and no mistake. Laruo is "jupiter," as the darkey said when asked if his melons were ripe; it will perhaps give the dark lantern party a majority of 100.

Take it all in all, Jewett is elected—that is, he will be on Monday next, and so will Talbot, and if the election of the whole State ticket depended on these two districts, the opposition might as well "hang up the fiddle and the bow;" but as it is, we presume Messrs. Clark, Magoffin, & Co., would not give much to have their election insured.

PLEASE call and pay postage, as I will have to pay for your reading if you don't—and guess that'll go down kinder rough.

H. L. MUDD, P. M.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS done in the neatest style at this office.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE partnership hitherto existing between Warren & McDonough is mutually dissolved, and all persons indebted to said firm are respectfully called on to settle immediately.

JAN 24 1855 WARREN & McDONOUGH

LEBANON, KY., August 2, 1855.

H. Sweeney, Esq.

Sir:—Being called on by you in relation to a report in circulation that I had attached myself to the new political party called "Know Nothing" or "American" and that a Catholic Priest had interfered to induce me to abandon my supposed position; and also some other silly rumors incident to the above; I can only say, they are utterly false. The 8th article, as it is commonly called, or "the Catholic clause" in the platform of that party would always prevent my becoming a member of the new party. No Priest ever disturbs himself about my political actions. Not supposing that my opinions upon any subject were of any importance to the public, I have given no public expression to them during this canvass. It is hardly necessary for me to say that I do not support the so-called "Know Nothing" or "American ticket," but am in the opposition.

Respectfully your friend.
C. S. HILL

Special Notices.

When death is at the door, the remedy which would have saved life, if administered in time, comes too late. Do not trifle with disease. Rely upon it, that when the stomach will not digest food; when faintness and lassitude pervade the system—when the sleep is disturbed, the appetite feeble, the mind lethargic, the nerves unnaturally sensitive, and the head confused—rely upon it, that when these symptoms occur, the powers of vitality are failing, and that, unless the mischief is promptly checked, life will be shortened, as well as rendered miserable. Now we know from a mass of testimony, greater than was ever before accumulated in favor of one remedy, that Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. V. Jackson, Philadelphia, will immediately abate, and, in the end, entirely remove all of these disorders as surely as a mathematical process will solve a problem. Who, then, will endure the agony, and the risk of life, with health and safety within reach? See advertisement.

INVALIDS recovering from the effects of Fever, Bilious Diseases, or long continued illness of any kind, will find Carter's Spanish Mixture the only remedy which will revive their drooping constitutions, expel all bad humors from the blood, excite the liver to a prompt and healthy action, and by its tonic properties, restore the patient to life and vigor.

We can only say TRY IT. A single bottle is worth all the so-called Sansap pills in existence. It contains no Mercury, Opium, or any other noxious or poison drug, and can be given to the youngest infant without hesitation. See the certificates of wonderful cures around the bottles. More than five hundred persons in the city of Richmond, Va., can testify to its good effects.

See advertisement.

Dr. Geohegan's Hydropiper.

Is prepared by a regular Physician, and is of purely Vegetable ingredients, like many of which accompany each bottle. It is a pleasant, safe and certain cure for diseases of women. For Kidney Affections, Impurities of the Blood, diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia and Scrofula it has never had an equal. It is a slight stimulant, and a powerful tonic and alterative. See advertisement.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!!

5,000 POUNDS of Rags wanted immediately at this Office, for which liberal price in cash will be paid.

Lebanon, Ky., May 5, 1852.

Physiopathic System

OF CURING CHRONIC OR LINGERING DISEASES.

The peculiar system of treatment which I have for some years back pursued in chronic or long standing diseases, with such extraordinary success, I have named the *Physiopathic*, that is, in plain English, the art of healing those diseases agreeably to the laws of nature. In an advertisement like the present, it cannot be expected that the principles upon which this system is founded can be announced.

The sphere of this system is not limited to any particular class of diseases or disorders, or to the diseases of particular organs; as the eye, the ear, or the skin; but embraces the whole range of human chronic maladies, even affections of the mind, and congenital diseases or deformities, that is, those with which one is born. A great many of the affections which formerly required frightful, painful and often dangerous surgical operations are found to yield to its mild but powerful influence. It is emphatically the system for the successful treatment of all the strange, curious, obstinate pains, feelings, sensations, symptoms, disorganizations and complications of chronic disease, and a very large number of diseases which hitherto have been considered as absolutely incurable, have been and can be cured by it. It is in a word, capable of curing all the inveterate diseases that any of the other systems is capable of curing, and a large number besides, in which either of them would be found quite powerless.

But does the practice prove the theory? I answer that it does, and this conclusively as the many who have already been cured by it can amply testify; but I suppose those who know myself personally, and the number is large and respectable in Marion county, will be content with my own word for it. I take no certificates of cures, deeming such, as only becoming practitioners who effect only chance cures; the *Physiopathic* method rests on a basis so solid that astonishing cures by it, appear no great wonder, but only as the result of natural laws directed by professional acumen and skill.

PLEASE call and pay postage, as I will have to pay for your reading if you don't—and guess that'll go down kinder rough.

H. L. MUDD, P. M.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS done in the neatest style at this office.

News!!

The following are some of the diseases in which this new practice has been found most successful, to wit:—Epilepsy or fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Catalepsy, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Spasms, Paralysis or Palsy, Worms and other Tremors or Lumps, some kinds of Cancer, Dropsy, Chronic Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Gout, Polypus, Struma, Chronic sore eyes, Blindness, Cataract, Amaurosis, Film over the eye, Deafness, Running from the ears, Ozana, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Diseases of the heart, Dyspepsia, Gastrodynia, Liver diseases, Jaundice, Piles, Obstinate Costiveness, Chronic Diarrhea, Diabetes, Gravel, Hip-joint diseases, White Swelling, Fistula, Nightmare, Mental disorders or affections of the mind, &c. Likewise the most troublesome affection peculiar to females; and among the diseases of children I would particularly mention: Squinting, Scampering, Rickets including Humpback, Scalphead, Prolapsus ani or falling down of the fudament; &c.

N. B. The medicines are prepared in a manner that is especially my own, and are remarkably pleasant, in fact almost tasteless. No cutting in trumets or other harsh means used in the above cases.

CHARGES, including medicines, \$3 to \$5 per week, where I have not to ride out to see my patients. Boarding can be had in this pleasant Village on moderate terms, and a stage runs through here from Louisville, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Patients at a distance who are unable to come to see me, can, as the next best expedient, consult me by letter. On sending an exact statement of the history and symptoms of their case, meating in also any other afflictions they may have, and at the same time enclosing a few of not less than \$8. (except in the case of the poor,) they will receive medicine with directions, by mail, post paid.

J. BARRY, T. D.

FAIRFIELD, Nelson Co. Ky. May 16th.

AYER'S PILLS.

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Infestation, Jaundie, &c. Diarrhoea, Rheumatism, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. In fact, very few are the diseases in which a Purging Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual cathartic were more freely used.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

No part of Mercury in it.

LET THE AFPLICED READ AND PONDER!

An infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Pustules, Ague and Fever, Chilazis, Sores, Yes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Croup, Hoarseness, Enlargement and Pain of the Throat and Joints, Stomach Ulcers, Sympathetic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, & all diseases arising from indigestion of Meats, Imprudence in diet, or impurity of the Blood.

This great alterative, curative and Purifier of Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

No part of Mercury in it.

LET THE AFPLICED READ AND PONDER!

An infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Pustules, Ague and Fever, Chilazis, Sores, Yes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Croup, Hoarseness, Enlargement and Pain of the Throat and Joints, Stomach Ulcers, Sympathetic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, & all diseases arising from indigestion of Meats, Imprudence in diet, or impurity of the Blood.

For diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cures by system of all intemperies, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the digestion, gives tone to the stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the ladies, it is imparably better than all the cosmetics you used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mix r.

Will remove all signs of complexion, bring the vessels running to the skin, give elasticity to the skin, improve general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines known to man.

A large number of cures which we are unable to relate for these facts, are

PROF. VALENTINE MOORE, the distinguished Surgeon, New York City.

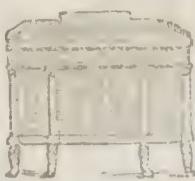
DR. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the Post of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts.

IBRAHIM MOORE, M. D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice.

H. C. SOUTHWICK, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City.

C. A. DAVIS, M. D., Sup't and Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass.

DR. J. W. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Physician.

Advertiser.**CABINET MAKING.**

A. S. HARRY. W. T. HARDY.
COPARTNERSHIP.

A shad fisherman of the Delaware river sends a note to a Philadelphia paper, complaining that "the sterobates that trash in the Delaware spile the shaddin fishes, with their splashin' and runnin' in shoar." He remonstrates against this, and takes the indisputable position that "shaddin' were invented afore stembotes."

A good old Quaker lady, after listening to the extravagant yarns of a store-keeper as long as her patients would allow, said to him: "Friend II—what a pity it is that it is a sin to lie, when it seems so necessary in thy business."

"I'm going to the Post Office, Bob, shall I enquire for you?"

"Well, yes, if you have a mind to, but I don't think you'll find me there."

"It is well to leave something for those who come after us," as the gentleman said who threw a barrel in the way of a constable who was chasing him.

"Hold your tongue for a fool," said an Irishman to his wife.

"Then you'll be after spaking yourself," was the cutting reply.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has in its possession a lock of Washington's hair. It is kept in a golden casket, covered with glass, and has been regularly transmitted from the hands of the grand master to those of his successor, who always has it in his personal charge.

RE The know nothing political preachers ought to give them particular jessee, for doing that awfully unrepentant and traitorous thing of reverencing a relic—a mere tuft of capillary substance too. "Protestant civilization" is decidedly in danger up in Massachusetts.

Aiken, the former Brush Creek Stallion, but now K. N. orator, came here last Saturday to make a speech, but the brethren declined his services. The Bards town K. N.'s are decent people, wrong as they are on many subjects.—*Bardstown Gazette.*

"Well, sir, what does ha-air spell?" "I don't know."

"What have you got on your head?"

Boy—(scratching)—"I guess it's a musketeer bite; it itches like thunder."

THE NEW METAL.—The Paris Academy of Science has been experimenting on the new metal recently announced as being contained in abundance in common potter's clay. A report has just been presented to that body by Mr. Delville, which says it can be manufactured cheaply from that article, and is apparently destined at no distant day to supplant copper, iron, brass and tin in many, if not all manufactures. The qualities of this metal, producible from so cheap and accessible a raw material, are stated to be the lightness of glass, the whiteness and brilliancy of silver, malleability and ductility nearly equal to those of the precious metals, the tenacity of iron, and the fusibility of copper; so that it may be hammered, and filed into every variety of form.

"You ask and you receive not because you ask a miss," said a young lady to an old gentleman who had pepped the question to her.

A DANDY AND HIS TURKEY.—Justice Marshall was in the habit of going to market himself, and carrying home his purchases. Frequently he would be seen at sunrise, with poultry in one hand and vegetables in other. On one of these occasions a fashionable young man from the North, who had removed to Richmond, was swearing violently because he could find no one to carry home his turkey. Marshall stepped up and asked him where he lived, and said on being told—

"That's on my way, and I will take it for you."

When he came to the house, the young man inquired:

"What shall I pay you?"

"O, nothing," said the Chief Justice, "it was on my way and no trouble."

"Who was that polite man that brought home my turkey," inquired the man, of a bystander.

"That," replied he, "is John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States."

"Why did he bring home my turkey?" asked he.

"To give you a severe reprimand, and teach you to attend to your own business," was the reply.

True genuine greatness never feels above doing any thing that is useful, but especially the truly great man will never feel above helping himself.

Mill Creek Mills.

HAVING, under the superintendence of Mr. BEN. JACKMAN, overhauled, refitted, and thoroughly repaired our MILLS, and procured

The Best Smut Machinery, we feel confident in saying that we are now fully prepared to manufacture **SMUT** in the very best manner. We solicit the patronage of the public. We do custom work on Tuesdays and Fridays—wagon loads of Twenty Bushels and Upwards, promptly attended to at any time.

We are at all times paying the HIGH-EST MARKET PRICE FOR WHEAT.

July 14—w. LEWIS & MURPHY.

Western American and Lebanon Post copy six weeks, and send bill to advertisers.

Notice.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: WILL not, most positively, hereafter pay any accounts made by any person, at any place, unless a written order is received for the same, under the handwriting of one of the gentlemen who do business for me in Lebanon.

L. W. SMITH.

Drs. I. Westerfield, & Son

HAVING permanently located in Shoh-ville, Ky., tender their professional services to the afflicted. They will give special attention to the treatment of

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The senior partner has been exclusively engaged in the practice of medicine for the last 25 years. In addition to a regular course of study, he read and practiced three years in partnership with the

Indian Doctor Richard Carter,

Formerly of Shelby county, Ky., from whom he obtained all those valuable RECIPES and

formulas, for the preparation of his peculiar REMEDIES, which have proven so eminently suc-

cessful in the treatment of

Chronic Diseases.

In all cases of simple, uncomplicated diseases where a carefully written description is sent them, post-paid, they will promptly send medicines and directions by mail.

Sept. 20th

More Rags Yet!

St. Joseph's College.

PARIS, I. W. S., A.A.

THIS Institution is situated in Bucks town. The site is beautiful and healthy the buildings are stately and very extensive. The playing grounds are spacious and handsomely set with trees. The professors are from twenty to fifteen in number, and exclusively devoted to the instruction of those intrusted to their care.

Board, washing and tuition in all or any of the branches taught, per session of 10 1/2 months. \$150.00

Extra charges, at the option of the parents, are

1. For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy or Chemistry. " Double and single brim Legnoru. \$10,00

2. For the class of Mineralogy and Geology. " Plain Straw Hats. 5,00

3. For Music or Dancing, per quarter, each. " Plain Leaf do. 10,00

4. For Painting or Drawing, per quarter, each. " Infant's fancy Summer " 5,00

5. For Board in the College during the vacation, per week. " Ladies' Riving Hats, of the latest New York and Fashionable Styles. 2,00

6. For use of bed and bedding, per session. " Kosuth Hats, &c., &c. 8,00

7. For further particulars apply, by letter to the President.

N. B. The Collegiate exercises were resumed on the 2d of September

PROSPECTUS**OF**
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

NEAR LEBANON, MARION CO., KY.

This Literary Institution, founded in 1821, by the late REV. WILLIAM BYRNE, and subsequently conducted for many years by the Jesuits, is now under the superintendance of the Right Rev. Bishop of Louisville, who will always take pains to provide a suitable Faculty for carrying it on with a view to promote the greatest public good. Under the auspices of its previous conductors, the Institution has been instrumental in widely diffusing the blessings of a religious education throughout Kentucky and the adjoining States. The steadiness of its patronage has been a constant evidence of the public approbation. The beauty and solvency of the situation, as well as the spaciousness and commodiousness of the College Buildings, are generally known. It will be the constant aim of the Faculty to adopt, so far as practicable, the plan which it was so well and so usefully conducted by its enlightened and benevolent Founder.

The subscription price is three dollars per annum, payable in advance, or six-pence per copy. Editors of newspapers throughout the country are particularly requested to act as agents. They will receive twenty-five per cent. commission on all cash subscriptions. Any person obtaining five or more subscribers will be allowed the same commission.

TERMS TO CLUBS.**[INvariably IN ADVANCE.]**

One copy Weekly Herald; 1 year, \$3 00

Five copies, " " " 11 25

Ten " " " 22 50

Fifteen " " " 33 75

Twenty " " " 45 00

Twenty-five " " " 56 25

Thirty " " " 67 50

Thirty-five " " " 78 75

Forty " " " 90 00

Forty-five " " " 101 25

Fifty " " " 112 69

Editors of newspapers throughout the Union by publishing the above a few times in their papers will receive the Weekly Herald in exchange for their own.

All letters to be addressed to James Gordon Bennett, proprietor and editor of the New York Herald, New York city.

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